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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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The Sunday Journal has double the circu

THOSE communities whose newspapers are declaring that the "smoke nuisance" must be got rid of can come to Indianapolis, breathe pure air, and see the sun-

THE State of Michigan is out of debt In 1860 the debt was \$2,288,842, and during the war it was increased to \$4,844. 242. There are those who attribute this result to thirty-five years of unbroken Republican control.

THE heralded affidavit of Mr. Crawford, who interviewed Mr. Cleveland for the New York World, in which it is claimed that his report was correct as far as it went, will be interesting reading. Mr. Cleveland has not denied its authenticity.

GENERAL BUTLER condemns the warehouse scheme which farmers in some States have asked for on the ground that the system would enable speculators and syndicates to buy up the certificates and thus corner the produce they contain. For once, the General is apparently right.

WALL street shows something of the animation of past years. Prices of stocks are advancing, and the lambs with their soft but small fleeces, are rushing in to be shorn later by the veterand and ere long their bleating will be heard, and the failure of firms and the peculations of employes will be traced to that shearing-place.

MR. TAGGART did not succeed in convincing Mr. Coy that it was his duty to take a back seat. On the contrary, quite the reverse. Mr. Coy organized the Democratic committee yesterday, putting in his friend Holt for chairman, and his friend Brown for secretary. Mr. Coy expects to be chairman of the executive committee. Simeon is in the

THE secretary of the Actuarial Society of America has made a careful study, based upon life-insurance returns, of the results of la grippe, which shows that the death losses during the first quarter of the present year were 22 per cent. larger than in the corresponding period of 1889. He finds that the disease has carried away the older policy-holders and those who would have readily succumbed to some other disease

THE Chicago News censures the Master Builders' Association of that city for refusing to meet or treat with the striking carpenters on equal terms for a fair adjustment of matters in contro-"The master builders," says the News, "have been giving an exhibition of mulishness during the last few weeks which has not heightened this community's regard for them." The contractors seem to be oppressed by an awful sense

THE military clause in the Constitution of the German empire restricts the annual conscription for the army to 1 per cent. of the population. If a standing order required every State in our Union to furnish each year one man out of every hundred for the military service. Americans would have better cause for complaining than they have ever had yet. The truth is, Americans do not begin to appreciate the blessings

A DEMOCRATIC paper says proudly of Grover Cleveland's admission to practice in the United States Supreme Court: "This is the first time in the history of our government that an ex-President has made and been granted a similar application." An explanation of this fact may lie in the circumstance that former Presidents who were lawy had enjoyed a practice in the hig courts of the land previous to their ele tion as chief magistrates.

SENATOR JAMES B. BECK, of Ken-- tucky, who died yesterday, was a man of decided ability and force of character, and a useful man in the Senate. A Scotchman by birth, he possessed some of the usual characteristics of his race, and was noted for his sturdy honesty, stubborn adherence to conviction and tenacity of purpose. At all times he had the courage of his opinions, and was generally able to support them with strong arguments. Kis place is not likely to be filled by as good a man.

KEMMLER, the New York murderer, who has been reprieved by a too-tech-

twenty-seven pieces. Our own Aszman did not cut his victim into so many fragments, but he is allowed another chance for his worthless life just the same. If it is ever allowable for a court to strain a point, the strain should come in the direction of ridding the earth of the Kemmler and Aszman variety of brute. The public is less concerned with the method of their removal than with its certainty and swiftness; either electricity or hanging will do. While human law lasts, however, justice must wait while courts quibble.

AN IMPENDING CONFLICT.

It is probable the closing years of the nineteenth century will witness one of the greatest struggles for territorial acquisition and aggrandizement recorded in history. The principal parties to this struggle will be England and Germany, with Italy, Portugal and Belgium as interested witnesses. The scene will be Africa, and the prize will be a continent. Present indications point clearly to a coming contest between the two great powers above named for the possession and control of central Africa, involving the subjugation of its natives, the substitution of civilization for savagery. the establishment of good government in lieu of wandering bands and tribal relations, and, last, but not least, the commercial control of the vast resources and still vaster possibilities of what will soon cease to be known as the Dark Continent. This struggle for territorial supremacy will be the most notable of modern times, and will certainly have a material effect on the politics of Europe, if, indeed, it does not lead to a general

It is remarkable that Africa, separated from Europe only by a narrow sea and lying almost in the pathway between Britain and her Eastern possessions, should have continued for centuries comparatively unknown and unexplored, while the movement of civilization was occupying and possessing another continent far more distant, and, perhaps, not richer in natural resources. For some reason, inscrutable to human knowledge, Providence seems to have reserved Africa as the last of the great divisions of the earth to come under Caucasian civilization, giving conspicuous precedence in by distance, was far more removed the early seat of civilization and power. - European colonies have existed on the edges of Africa since long before the sailing of the Mayflower, but, while this continent has become the scene of the grandest civilization the world has known, the interior of Africa has remained an unknown land until within a few years. Since the explorations of Dr. Livingstone, Stanley and Emin Pasha, it can hardly be called unknown, though our knowledge of it is still very meager. Of its resources, it is enough to say that every increase of information on the subject adds to their value, and time alone can determine their extent. Africa has long been regarded as a land of deserts, and Sahara has figured in maps of that country as conspicuously as the great American desert did in those this country a hundred years ago. But the world knows now that there is no great American desert, and time may dispose of Sahara almost as completely. At all events, the resources of the country as now discovered are such as to excite the cupidity of the most powerful and aggressive nations in Europe. The colonizing policy of Great Britain

is immemorial, while that of Germany

is of recent origin. England has always

been extending her possessions, but Germany had no dependencies beyond the seas before 1884. England may well view with jealousy and alarm the new colonial policy of Germany, for it introduces into game of territorial aggrandizement a new player who can neither be bullied, cheated or driven out. England is not to have her own way in Africa as she has in India. Since 1884 Germany has established protectorates over extensive regions in that country, and is showing herself fully the equal of England in commercial enterprise, political craft, unscrupulous force and all the methods which England has used so succe fully in acquiring territory and subjugating peoples. In the race for supremacy in Africa England will have foeman worthy of her steel one who will come near beating her at her own game. Thus far Germany has succeeded in establishing protectorates and partial authority over about 740,000 square miles in Africa, not including 200,000 square miles in east Africa, over which German traders claim to have secured territorial rights. The possessions and protectorates of England have an area of about 500,000 square miles. While less in extent than those of Germany, they are more popuand have greater commercial value. Neither country will yield an what it now has, and both will go great lengths to acquire more. Stanley is evidently destined to become the leading representative of British interests in Africa, and Emin Pasha of those of Germany Each will be backed by all needful aid in men and money, and both will bring to their work the prestige of successful explorers, large knowledge of the country, and valuable experience in dealing with the natives. Both are destined to play a great part in the subjugation of Africa, and both may become the founders of new empires. Where the stake is so great and the players so determined the game cannot continue long without a clashing of interests and probably of swords. The civilization of Africa by

the total of hogs packed during last week as 235,000 against 175,000 in the corresponding period last year. From March 1 to date the aggregate is 1,765,000 against 1,550,000 a year ago, making an increase of 215,000, or nearly 14 per cent. rical court, chopped a woman into for the first two months of the summer agers to renewed efforts for another sake; the praise and tears of the

subjugation will be accomplished, but it

will not be without bloodshed. How-

ever the contest may result, as between

England and Germany, it will certainly

end in the establishment of a new order

of things in Africa, and in a great gain

for civilization.

season. During this period the exports of hog product have been about 35 per cent. greater than last year. These figures point to better prices for hogs in the near future, provided the market is not broken down again by an excessive corn crop.

THE NEWSPAPER-MADE PERSON.

The coming man-concerning whom

cheerfully echo Mrs. Betsy Prig's conviction that "there ain't no sich a person"-is, in current Harper's Magazine, once more brought forward to evoke public interest and sympathy in Charles Dudley Warner's gloomy foreboding that his intellectual status is waxing shaky. That, up to date, man has enjoyed a pleasing monopoly of physical and intellectual supremacy Mr. Warner confidently asserts, but in contemplation of the many women's clubs existent, and their extended studies in art. literature. languages, botany, history, geography, geology and mythology, he feels compelled to apprehend for his protege but a dismal and discreditable future. He has disquieting misgivings as to whether the young man of the day belongs to Shakspeare, Dante or Browning clubs; whether he meets in earnest bevies to study history or literary themes; and whether he ever digs, with patient energy, to unearth historic or scientific nuggets from the encyclopedias. His anxious fear, in brief, is that the young man of the time is mentally dropping to the rear of the softer sex, and becoming, because of his less reading, a mere "newspaper-made person." The phrase is significant, and assuredly, in the context, not intended to convey anything complimentary. In writer's mind, no doubt, the being is to be considered in dwindling contrast to the book-made person or the magazine-made person. In a wider horizon, however, and to minds unvitiated by too close confinement to magazine circles, the newspaper-made person towers above these other classifications and presents a combination most nearly in range with the possible demands of the most abstruse young woman's tastes and sympathies. Whose states otherwise flies recklessly in the face of hobnailed facts. For human nature's daily food, which, after all, is real life, the this regard to America, which, measured | wisely concocted newspaper is not to be out-ranked in its presentation of a diversified and harmonious repast. Book-lovers are happily met if they have read the same books, or in the same lines; magazine-readers, if they have browsed in identical pastures, but the newspaper-reader is at home on any theme, with any intelligent person. The book-devotee very often dwells in remote exclusion among the by-gones of time: the magazine-reader drags out a precarious, grasshopper semblance of life from issue to issue, but the newspaper-made person, with almost marvelous alertness, ranges arm in arm with yesterday, to-day and forever, dripping at every pore with information, sweetness and light. Call him up on any subject, and you find him responsive at the other end of the wire-nature, the Pope, the tariff, Patti, bacteria, Bismarck, earthquake, Shakspeare, the pan-Americans, reform dress, Browning, electric railways, Africa, atheism, cyclones or Egyptology-any and all of the millions of threads in the texture of human affairs has he woven into his fiber by daily draft upon the bureau of live intelligence. It is, no doubt, possible, as Mr. Warner forbodes, that in remote districts, in New York, there exist young men who read only baseball news and latest advices from the turf. It is equally probable that, also, in other remote districts, also in New York, there may dwell young women whose sole mental pabulum consists of fashion notes and the births, deaths and marriages. May their stars unite them; and, in the meantime, should the coming man not rank abreast the coming woman in mental equipment, the newspaper repudiates the responsibility of such catastrophe. In business at the old stand, it will continue to turn out, fold and paste, and throw upon the market the newspaper-made person. While he cannot be warranted to know all things, to him it shall be given to interpret, with keen perception, many things; and, as an all-around and thoroughly comfortable companion, for an evening or for all time, the profound young woman of the clubs should not neglect to examine him. Should she disdain him, ten chances to one, and good enough for her, she will go further and

THE COMING MUSIC FESTIVAL. The Indianapolis Musical Festival is an institution which has come to be regarded by all classes of citizens, even those not especially interested in music. as one of the events of the year. One instance of this was the active bidding for choice of seats at the auction sale on Friday night. Other proofs are the interest displayed on every hand in the programme, and the matter-of-course preparations made for attendance. Everywhere it is a subject of conversation as the time approaches for its opening. The day is past for the expression of doubt as to the success of these festivals in an artistic sense. That doubt was settled with the first festival, with its magnificent chorns and other features in keeping. The zeal of the singers in this chorus has in no wise abated since the first year. and with their added practice under the instruction of the same accomplished leader, there is reason to expect even more perfect renditions than at former concerts. Singers with national reputations and acknowledged talent have been secured as soloists, and there is every prospect that the festival of this season will be an artistic improvement upon its predecessors. This prediction means a great deal, since the earlier festivals were all that had been hoped. and won high praise from the severest THE Cincinnati Price Current gives | and most competent critics. The attention of music lovers throughout the it must properly be regarded as a there is every reason to expect an attendance that will inspire the man-

year. All the arguments in favor of patronizing "home industries" are applicable, and more, since with the managers it has been from the beginning a labor of love and for the public benefit, and an appreciative response is deserved. There is no appeal for support, however, on any other score than that of the merit of the entertainments offered. They will be of the best. all fatigued and well-regulated people

GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS The action of the School Board in cutting off German instruction in the lower grades is a tardy and partial movement toward what should have been done long ago. The present action is not only right in principle, but necessary for business reasons. The board is erecting three new school-houses which will be completed next fall, and will have to be supplied with teachers, janitors, etc. The present school fund is inadequate to meet this expense, and the school tax cannot be increased. It can only be met by curtailing expenses in some other direction, and there is no other expense that can be so well dispensed with as that of German in the lower grades. It was a question between doing this and making a general reduction of teachers' salaries, and no friend of the schools will favor that. The present action does not reduce the number of buildings in which German is taught, but simply the number of grades, cutting it off in the grades below the sixth year and confining it to the last three years of the course and the High-school. For many years past the board has been expending over \$10,000 a year on German instruction, with no other result but to cripple the schools and interfere with English instruction. The time money given to German have been wasted. Judged by results, it is beyond comparison the most costly, extravagant and useless feature of the public-school system. Very few pupils continue the study for any length of time, or acquire a useful knowledge of the language, and even if they did, there is no reason why it should be acquired at public expense. This is an English-speaking country, and no other modern language should be taught in the schools. St. Louis and Louisville have already abolished German in the public schools, and Chicago is discussing the propriety of doing so. It is only a question of time when every city in the United States will do so. The point has been made that the law in regard to German instruction is mandatory, and that, on the application or demand of a certain number of

parents, the school board is compelled to provide for it. The law says: "The common schools of the State shall be taught in the English language, * * and whenever the parents or guardians of twenty-five or more children in attendance at any school shall so demand, it shall be the duty of the school trustees to procure efficient teachers and introduce the German language as branch of study into such schools.' Messrs. Duncan, Smith and Wilson, attorneys of the School Board, having been asked for an opinion as to the effect of this law, replied in writing that, while it was the duty of the school board, under certain circumstances, to provide for the teaching of German so far as they have it in their power to do so without impairing the efficiency of the teaching in English, yet "if at any time, on account of the lack of funds necessary to maintain the teaching of German without impairing the efficiency of the instruction in English, the board would have the right so to declare and to provide for efficient teaching of the English anguage, although in so doing they were compelled entirely to abandon the teaching of German." This is good sense as well as good law. The preference must be given to English, and adequate accommodations and provision must first be made for giving all children the benefit of English instruction before the claims of German should be heard. In the present case, as before stated, it is absolutely necessary to retrench in order to provide teachers for the three new school buildings soon to be completed. Cutting off German in the lower grades will save \$6,800 a year, and it is far better to devote this sum to

English instruction than to waste it on

A WOULD-BE MARTYR DISAPPOINTED.

Sister Gertrude, the young English Sister of Charity, who crossed this country early in the winter, on her way to the leper community at Molokai, has been heard from, and is reported to be disappointed in not finding affairs in the condition she had anticipated. Animated with thoughts of personal sacrifice, roused by the stories told of Father Damien, who died in the leper settlement, this young sister resolved to follow his example. It was a noble pur pose, and was, no doubt, based on true religious desire to do good; but vouth is youth, even in a nun's garb and human weakness is not expelled from the soul of twenty years. With al the religious zeal and spirit of selfsacrifice, there was enough of the unchastened nature left in Sister Gertrude to lead her to wish for a mission so difficult that the world would at her in wonder and ad miration, and would sound her praise as it had sounded Damien's. She found on her arrival that other sisters were before her, that ample buildings and hospital accommodations were provided by the government at all the leper settlements; that her surroundings would be comfortable, and that, aside from partial isolation, no especial sacrifice would be required of her. No other reason is given for her "disappointment" than these circumstances, but it is not difficult to understand the feelings of the innocent young woman. She had come prepared to sacrifice herself, and when the unexpected comfort confronted her, her exaltation of spirit failed. No doubt her experience is that State is attracted to the event-indeed, of many. Zealous young missionaries by the hundred go out to labor among State and not a local affair-and the heathen, inspired by the thought that they are about to suffer exile and countless deprivations for the Lord's

friends left behind in this view. The world is small in these days of steam and rapid transit, and no exile is perpetual. The missionary returns to his native land in a few years. but, if he is honest with himself, he does not dwell on the sacrifices and deprivations, for he knows that in many respects he lives a life of greater ease and luxury than would have been his lot in his own country. The way is made smooth now for the servant of the Lord in heathen lands; governments protect him and powerful missionary societies look after his welfare. His work is not to be belittled as an element of civilization, but he is no longer the pioneer among savages, and must reconcile himself to a life whose labors differ little in kind from the laborer in the home vine-

THE WORKINGMAN'S LEISURE HOURS The success of certain classes of workmen in shortening their hours of toil, and the probability that the eight-hour day will soon be generally accepted as a standard for manual labor, are conditions that have given rise to anxiety among some good people as to the manner in which the hours of leisure so gained shall be spent. Fear is expressed lest the hours will not be employed profitably, but that the men thus in possession of two hours of unaccustomed liberty daily will, if efforts are not made to restrain them, fall into habits of idleness and dissipation. The only good use to which the newly emancipated workmen can put these hours, according to these good people, is by "improving their minds." What they chiefly need, it is believed, is to become more intellectual, and to become intellectual they must read and study books. Visions of long lines of carpenters, blacksmiths and brick-masons wending their way to public libraries when the 4 o'clock bell has rung rise before the eyes of the social reformers and guardians. Books are held, of course, to be the main element in the desired mental improvement, but other factors are recognized as useful, and suggestions are made as to the desirability of helping these citizens to a broader intellectual outlook by means of classic music and high-art displays. Entire faith in the effectiveness of these means of spiritual and social elevation is expressed, and little doubt is suggested by the amiable reformers as to the entire willingness, not to say eagerness, of the workmen in question to engage in intellectual pursuits if the way is once pointed out to them.

With all due respect to the originators of these plans for raising the mechanic and his friends to a higher mental plane, the Journal ventures the opinion that their well-meant schemes and efforts come under the head of misdirected energy, and that their fears that the workmen will be unable to occupy their new-found leisure profitably are without foundation. In the first place, the assumption that workingmen, as a class naturally gravitate to the saloons in their unoccupied hours is unjust and insulting. Some of them drink whisky and need safeguards to restrain them from this and other bad habits, just as men in other occupations do, but the very fact that they are workingmen is in itself a proof that they do not tend to profligacy. In Indianapolis, to go no further, the men with trades, the men who work with their hands and who have asked for fewer hours of labor, are men of self-respect and intelligence, in many cases of good education, and of a character that has aided much in giving the city its reputation for good order and enterprise. It is altogether probable that these men will employ their new leisure to good ad vantage. They may not form in procession to go to the public libraries, nor flock to the art exhibition; they ma find classic music hardly to their taste, and may even seem indifferent to the improvement of their minds according to the regulation manner, but it does not necessarily follow that the hours o leisure will be lost. Being good citi zens, and mostly householders with families, it need not be prising if they are seen to hast en to their families when over and to spend the extra hours contentedly in their company. If they choose to go fishing, to wander afield and bask in the sun rather than to pore over books, it need not be assumed that the time is wasted. Nature offers an inspiration that artificial productions cannot give, and it is to nature rather than to art that man turns first and last. At all events, anxiety may be dismissed. The American workingman made good use of the time gained when his day was made ten hours instead of twelve, and he can be trusted with two more without fear of ill conse-

In the absence of the full opinion of the Supreme Court in the Iowa liquor case some doubt prevails as to its scope and effect. The first impression made by the press report was that the decision denied the right of a State by prohibitory legislation to interfere with liquor shipped from another State while it was in transit, but that as soon as it reached its destination or the hands of the consignee it became subject to State laws. A later view is that the original package can be delivered by the agent or consignee to the person ordering it, or even sold to another person. If the decision goes that far it will practically nullify State prohibition so far as orders and shipments from other States are concerned. But the full text of the opinion has not come from the Public Printer yet, and until it does its exact effect can not be known. A Washington special

There is a general anxiety about Congress to see the full text. Some of the best awyers of the Senate do not hesitate to say if the opinion is unqualified in declaranything into a State for sale without regard to the laws of the State, that it is a very remarkable, if not astounding, decision. Those who are the most disturbed by it are still unwilling to accept the pop-ular version which obtains of the scope of the decision, and none of them care to express themselves as to its meaning until they have had an opportunity to examine the text of the opinion.

THERE is much of pleasant and refreshing sentiment in an item going the news-

Atlanta. This street, it appears, received its name years ago when but a cow-path or rural lane which bound the country to the town. Since the city has grown and the multiplication of handsome dwellings has made it an aristocratic thoroughfare a number of aspiring Atlantans have sought to have it renamed; but, to the credit of the city and laudable sentiment, the movement failed, a majority of the residents of the street preferring the old name. Peach-tree street it is to remain, and the name babbles o' green fields. Marmaduke avenue might look better on a visiting card, but it could not open the door to such a flood of sweet and bitter fancies. Peach switches, peach leaves, peach blossoms, green peaches, ripe peaches: Atlanta is to be congratulated in having preserved a fragrant sentiment against the encroachments of a toopractical, work-a-day world.

Society in its upper circle is pretty much the same everywhere. At the Pappenheim-Wheeler wedding, in Philadelphia, the other day, it hung out of the windows, stood on the fences near the church and on the backs of pews inside the edifice, and jostled the bride on her way from the carriage to the sanctuary. It was a very select affair, only fifteen hundred in vitations having been sent out to "our best people," but so many of these people claimed admittance for their cousins, their aunts and their neighbors on their own cards that the church was packed to suffo cation, and the elite could hardly get its breath. No great harm was done, however for the "police management was of the best," and everybody got away with their lives and the most of their clothes. When a spectacular wedding comes off "society," East or West, is bound to be there.

A NEWSPAPER in Seattle, Wash., pub lishes a very able editorial upon the confession of James Dennis, of Waynetown Ind., to his part in the murder of McMul lin, for which Coffee was hanged, confessing on the scaffold that he alone was rewith it. The Seattle editor works out a very pretty and ingenious theory, from which he draws the conclusion that Coffee was hypnotized all through the trial and on the scaffold by Dennis, and compelled to make the admissions and confession that cost him his life and saved that of the hypnotizer. It seems a shame to knock down such a beautiful structure of thought, but the truth of history must be observed Dennis has made no confession.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Springfield Reoublican says:

The English horse, employed in the streets of a city or on the roads of a country, does twice as much work as the American horse similarly placed. How? Why? Is the English horse bet-ter than the American? Not at all. Is he overworked! I have seen no evidence that ne is. I have seen but one lame horse The simple explanation is, the Englishman has invested in perfect permanent roads what the American pends in perishable horses that require to be fed. We are supporting hundreds of horses to drag loads through holes that ought to be filled, oversand that should be hardened, through mud that ought not to be permitted to exist. We have the misery of bad roads, and are actually or practically called upon to pay a premium fo

All that can be said of bad roads in Massachusetts applies with much more

force in Indiana. THE Boston papers often print remarksble statements, but none that have appeared of late are more original than that of the lady writer of the Boston Journal who has discovered that the Hub is the only place in America where unprotected woman may go and come as she chooses without asking the advice of anybody, or being made the object of disagreeable remark; and because this can be done lone women from all the country flock thither, and this is the cause of the number women in that city so far exceeding that of

A PHILADELPHIA woman charged with having attempted the murder of her son by poisoning him with croton oil testified that she bought the oil for use on her corns, and by way of proof took off her shoes and stockings and exhibited the corns to the jury. And still, in the face of such horrors, they do say that same men hang around court-rooms with the hope of being drawn

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: At what time and by whose authority was the

year of our Lord commenced? It was not until Christianity became predominant in the civilized world that writers began to date from various epochs in the history of Christ. About the middle of the sixth century Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman churchman, introduced the method of dating from the birth of Christ, and from that time it became general. Late: writers and historians have adjusted previous dates to the same standard. Dec 25 was not celebrated as the birthday of Christ until the year 337, A. D.

BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

QUEEN VICTORIA will receive Mr. Stanley

AMELIE RIVES has recovered from serious illness. SARAH BERNHARDT will reach New York in the fall, and make a tour around the

PAYMASTER-GENERAL LOOKER, of the navy, is reported to be seriously ill with nervous prostration. MRS. JENNESS MILLER, the dress-reformer

says she doesn't believe in women's clubsnor in men's clubs, either. THE American turf is a more important institution than it is generally supposed to be. It is estimated that it furnishes a live-

lihood to over fifty thousand people.

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, the famous painter, is a man with curly hair and a ruddy face that is fringed with a thick beard. He is sixty years old and has painted about 130 pictures.

"CARMEN SYLVA," the Roman Queen, is said to be an illustrious epicure. She has invented a number of palatable culinary compositions, and occasionally cooks a dish for the King with her own hands.

THE lace owned by the feminine members of the Astor family is said to be worth at least \$300,000. That which the late Mrs. Astor bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art was valued at from \$40,000

INDIA is not the benighted land people are accustomed to think it. Max Muller says many of the women of that country compare favorably with the most refined and best educated women of France, Germany or England. THE youngest State executive in the

country is acting Governor Taggart of New

Hampshire, who is officiating during the serious illuess of Governor Goodell. He is only thirty years of age, but politicians think he has a very old head on him. DUMAS is studying hypnotism with view of making it useful on the stage. There are a good many actors who need its

ences to be put under its spell. But the critical spirit is opposed to hypnotism. A RELIC of great value has been stolen from the army museum in the arcenal at Vienna-namely, the field marshal's staff of General Radetzky, given to him in 1850 by the Emperor. It was solid gold, weighing three pounds, and was studded with dia-monds, rubies, emeralds and other precious

infinence and it would not hart some and

ANOTHER mot of Prince Bismarck is repeated in a private letter from Hamburg. paper rounds in regard to Peach-tree street. | During the torchlight procession in his good to go there.

ionor some one said to the ex-Chancellor The last days in Berlin must have tired Yes," said Bismarck; "it was beautiful."

ful: a first-class funeral. WHEN Mrs. John A. Logan was at Chey enne she was escorted around by the "gir guards." The company is composed of ifty society young ladies of this far-West city. The admiration was mutual and all went merrily. In Cheyenne there is nothing too good for Mrs. Logan. She is a woman who has the gift of making friends

with the best of people wherever she goes. JUSTICE LAMAR, of the Supreme Court, not only node but actually sleeps while on the bench. A Washington letter-writer says: "Whenever I have looked in at the upreme Court between visits to the Senate and House there he was, chin dropped among the folds of his robe, eyes shut and arms folded, a picture of judicial somnoence, with dignity not to be beaten even in Westminster or the Old Bailey."

PRINCE BISMARCK'S ancestors obtained their family name from one of those ancient castles a short distance from Stendal on the road from Cologne to Berlin, in the center of the old Marquisate of Brandenburg. The castle had this name because it defended the "Marca," or the line where the river Biese formed a boundary in forner times or mark of defense against intruders. Hence the name Bismarck.

CHIEF-JUSTICE FULLER looks a good deal more like a cavalry officer than the presiding judge of the United States Supreme Court. Even seated on the bench with the golden eagle flapping its wings over his head, and clad in the silk robes of his office, there is little of the judicial about his apparence. It is the heavy mustache, nearwhite, that distinguishes the Chief-justice from his brethren and gives him a warlike look. He is certainly the handsomest man on the bench. Men and women agree

An old custom formerly prevalent in many parts of England was that of "heaving" or "lifting," mostly performed in the open street. People formed into parties of twelve or more, and from every one "lifted" they extorted a centribution. There is said to be a record in the Tower of London o certain payments made to ladies and maids f honor for taking King Edward I in his hed at Easter, whence it has been presumed that he was lifted according to the custom which then prevailed among all ranks throughout the kingdom.

EASTERN people are notable in schemes for paying church debts. Here is a plan that will work equally well in any other locality: In New York a life insurance company has lent \$120,000 to a church, and the church has had the lives of a number of its members insured in favor of itself. The life insurance company has agreed every time one of the members who is thus insured dies, to reduce the debt of the church by the amount of his policy. Every time the church has a funeral of one of these it lops off a slice of debt; in other words, members and debt disappear to-

THERE was a quaint and touching scene at the Vatican the other day when the Pope's grandnephew was brought to receive his Holiness's benediction as soon as possible after his birth. The Countess Maria Pecci, who married the Count Moroni last year, has just brought into the world a fine ittle boy, and the genial spring weather of an Italian climate admitted of the infant being taken almost immediately to be presented to the august head of the Pecci family. The Holy Father took the babe in his arms with a surprising gentleness and address, kissed it, and chirped to it after the approved manner as affectionately as if he had been some mere amiable bricklayer being introduced to his nephew.

LIEUT. S. M. MAYS, of Lost Mountain, Cobb county, Georgia, would be glad to hear from any of the "Yanks" who made his acquaintance as prisoners of war at Camp Sumter during the war, and especially any of the six who gave him a watch Sept. 20, 1864, and said in the accompanying letter: "We, the undersigned, prisoners of war now contined in the confederate prison for apwards of eleven months, deem it our duty to present you with a small and trilling testimonial to show you that we appreciate your noble and charitable conduct toward our poor sick brothers as well as well ones. This watch that we present you with is not as noble a one as our hearts would be willing to present you with, but it is the best we are able to find."

THERE was a curious incident at the church at Aix-les-Bains on a recent Sunday, connected with the visit of the Queen of England. The Queen, who will not enter church, unless during singing, for fear of disturbing the service, generally arrives for the Litany. On this Sunday the usual hymn before the Litany was sung, but still there were no signs of the royal party. Another and another hymn were given out and sung through, but still the Queen did not arrive. Then came a royal servant, who placed a stool and retired, and during the fourth hymn the royal party arrived; just in time, for the choir had got to the end of all the suitable hymns that they knew. The Queen was annoyed at her carriage not being in readiness, which made

The Earth's Greatest Judicial Tribunal Washington Letter in Pittsburg Dispatch

The justices of the Supreme Court are not to be blamed if they are vain. All day long they sit upon the grandest throne in the United States, surrounded by more show of deference and honor than even the President receives, with theatrical curtains of crimson sitk draped behind them and a great gold eagle over their heads, with page boys at their elbows, venerable lawyers bowing before them, velvet carpets to hush the fall of feet upon the court-room floor. negro door-keepers watching over noiseless doors, a dim religious light in the semi-circular room and a never ceasing throng o citizens of this and other lands reverentially staring them out of countenance. The Libyan lion at a circus excites very little more veneration and awe from the spectators. I should think that the instices must feel sometimes how like wild beasts on exhibition they are. Perhaps they don't think of it at all, for one grows accustomed in time to anything, even to

being a Supreme Court judge Ignorance That is Childlike.

There is not a legitimate cotton exchange in the country that deals in, or permits its members to deal in, "options," those fruitful sources of speculation. An option is simply a wager on the condition of the market, one party to the transaction bet ting they will be higher at a certain date, another betting that they will be lower, and the "dealer" in the middle charging commissions to both. This is the option business, which is speculation and nothing else. It is safe to say that no exchange or board of trade in the United States recognizes such transactions in any way.

What the Girls Want to Do. Ella Higginson, in West Shore.

Now that spring is with us I wish that more young girls-up to the age of twenty. at least, would gown themselves in pure, soft white, with collars rolled back a triffe revealing warm, round throats tinted like rose leaves. Young girls are like flowers. and instead of rustling with silks and jingling and fiashing with jewelry the should wear only simple gowns-gownsoft as their eyes, pure as their consciences. and white as their souls. The man does not live who could look at such a maiden and not be the better because of the reverent thought her pure presence awakens.

Pointer for Librettist Gilbert.

A curious case of alleged violation of the Sunday law has come up in New Haven. Ind. A storekeeper kept a slot-machine in front of his place which passed out a cigar when a nickel was dropped in it. He allowed the machine to remain out on Sunday, and the result is that he was arrested as responsible for the automatic working of the macuine in denance of the l'uritan law. The whole metter is as absurd as any conceit of Gilbert or Offenbach, and its absurdity is not lessened by the fact that the man was convicted and fined.

Theological Definition.

The difference between Unitarian and Universalis: Christians has again come up for discussion. The old definition of it used to be that the Universalist believes that God is too good to send a man to hell, and the Unitarian that the man himself is too